Inpertant than is the direction of war.

There are those, notwithstanding, who see in this unlooked for armistice, an instance of Russia's skill in ob-Saining what she most at present wants—delay; but the crossing of the Danube by the Turks may change the whole aspect of the question, and lead to immediate hos-

The information on which these hopes and surmisee of peace are based, in as meagre and unsatisfactory as all that has been doled out to the European public during the progress of this protracted difficulty. Here it is, ver-

VIENNA, Friday evening, Oct. 28.

There is reason to believe that an armistice has been concluded between the Turkish and Russian armise. The intelligence of Russian hostic operations on the Lower Par ube, on Oct. 23, is contradicted by the Oesterveichische

General opinion regarded this news as extremely doubtful. Our correspondent informs us that it emanated in the first instance from a Paris bureau of very doubtful reliability; it was received with incredulity in Paris, and

have raised the price of cansols at London.

The Pairic was careful to say — "We mention this report subject to every reservation. All the information and all the correspondence that has reached Paris contradict this despatch, which we only meetion on account of the mportanes that has been attached to it. In fact no one can trace the rumor ferther than Vienna."

Telegraphic to the London Chronicle puts the despatch

to this yet more important shape:-

In this yet more important shape:—

CONSTANTINOPIR, Oct. 21, 1853.

The Porte having heard of a new project of compromise being negotiated, has an upended the commencement of heatilities for the present.

To this is added, under date of VIENNA, Sunday, Oct. 30, 1353.

Yeterday the new project arrived here from London, and was sent to Constantinopie. It consists of the Vienna mote, deprived of the vijectionable passages, which, remodelled, rencer the Turkish modifications superduous, and being agreeable to the Olmuta concessions, will satisfy Russia. The present armistice has been obtained in connection therewith Turkey is expected to accept these ferms, and, if so, Russia.

Another version of the reported armistice is given by the Paris Moniteur of October 30. That paper announces that the French government had received from the French ambansador at Constantinopie a despatch bearing date October 21st. Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Ome r Pasha was regarded by the Parts in the light of a refusal to quit the Principalities, and consequently justified Tarkey in resorting to war. Nevertheless, on the catreaties of the representatives of the four Powers, the Ottoman covernment had issued orders for the postponement of hos tillities to November 1st, provided they had not already commenced; but if already commenced, the order was to be void. This probably fornished the concoctors of telegraphic news with the idea of the armistice. The following from the London Times gives the particu-

lars of-

THE REPORTED ARMISTICE BETWEEN TURKEY AND

From the London Times, Nov. 1.]

The intelligence of the armistice between the Turkish and Russian forces has been substantially confirmed, and the event appears to be precisely of that character which we yester lay delineated. The interval assigned by Omar-Pasha for the evacuation of the Danubian principalities was to expire on the 2th \_ltr\_out, although the reply of Prince Gottant kell to the Ottoman summons had been considered at Cons antinople as equivalent to a refusal, the Porte had consented, at the request of the Ambasadors of the four P. wers, to prolong the term of preliminary peace until this day, the lat of Noember. We have reason to believe, as we before stated, that this movement of the European representatives was not make without well grounded expect tions of a beneficial result, and, as the assent of the Porte to the proposi on bespeaks in itself a desire to avoke extremities, we have good ground for confidence that this last effort in the cause of peace will prove successful.

These steps, however, were taken before the collision

desire to avoic extremities, we have good ground for confidence that this last effort in the cause of peace will prove successful.

These steps, however, were taken before the collision between the contending armies had occurred, and it is not impossible that so untoward an affair may exercise its influence on the course of events. Nevertheless, we continue to be of opinion that such a result is unlikely; for the encounter, it is plain, was no premeditated signal of hostilities, and, in so far as it produced any effect, it appears to have been unfavorable to that party which is least likely to be exaperated by the circumstance. The neese of the affray was not exactly the scene of the expected war. The hostile armies of the Russians and the Turks are stationed in the provinces of Wallachia and Bulgaria respectively, with the waters of the Danube between them. Further down the stream—that is to say from the point of confinence of the Pruth—the left bank of the Danube besomes Russian territory, the opposite bank being formed by the northernmest angle of Bulgaria. It was at this part of the river that the engapement occurred. A Russian flotilla, cor sisting of two steamers with gun beats in tow, was proceeding to accend the stream, when it was fired upon from the fort of isakchi, on the Turkish bank. The object of the Russians was, doubtless, to establish a sum unication between the Black Sea and their own army of companion in Wallachia, but either they approached too oppose the expedition. It will be clearly discerned, however, that though the Russians were indeed "forcing a passage" up the river, and were attacked in the attempt, the operation in on degree resembles a movement of the Russian troops across the river against the Turkish beauser.

ef entrenched camps and well provisioned stations, and would advance, with a very deficient cavalry and scarcely any military equipage, to encounter on level plains a powerful army, extremely well furnished with both. Fortunately, however, the cous of neving less upen the Turks, and this is the only direction in which a movement would be efficacious. The views of the Russians are fully satisfied by inaction, and if the Turks should receive to attack, they are comp lied be circumstances to act at a serious disadvantage. It is alleged that they have already availed themselves of some of those islands which the Danube contains to effect a partial possage of their troops at the two points of Braila and Widne, forming the opposite extremites of Wallachia, and that they are thus established within engyreach of the bonic in the occupation of the Russians. The report itself is intrinsically probable but it can hardly be doubted that a campsign semmenced under these conditions must prove ultimately disadvantageous to the advancing army.

No arguments of ours can now be necessary to demonstrate that the Ottomans are more likely to obtain what they claim by the intervention of European mediators than by rushing insalong across the Danube to encounter 2 e columns of Prince Gortachakoff. It is possible that they might drive the Russians out of the Principalities; but it is in the highest tegree unlikely that the Czarsould suffer such as expulsion without an effort hereafter to regain his pesition; and certainly not probable that the Turkish army, with the Danube in its rear, and the whole force of the Russians empire on its flank, would long be able to maintain itself. Whether the Russians could march to Constantinople may be a question; but it is quite certain that they can always march to Jassy and Bucharce. There is no real advantage, in short, to be antidipated from war. The Cats will assure the former case, the first harmy, or procure better terms for the Turkish covering the may be a successful to be interested by the

"In all probability, instead of any formal armistice, a Sew days more were, at the instance of the Sultan, allowed Prince Gor'schakeff to receive orders from St. Peters burg before Omar Pasha was finally advised to begin offendive operations on a large scale. This is our interpretation of the 'armistice' story."

This view of the case is corroborated by the following

telegraphic despatch, the importance of which appears to have been overlooked, but which is important and true -"The Turks have crossed the Danule."

The following high y important information is tele

The following highly important information is telegraphed circumstantially to an extra of the London Morning Chronicle of November 1:—

"Thirty thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry, under the orders of Omer Pasha, passed the Dannie at Kalefat, on the 27th of October. A great number more were is the act of cross up. "From Ordors, another despatch mentions that the Dannie had been crossed; and from other sources we learn that the Russians had evacuated Kalefat, evicently with the intention of drawing the Turks from the strong position, and bringing them to battle is the open plain, with the Danube in their rear. It is inconceivable that a general so experienced as Omer would fall into so perceptible a trap; and if he has crossed the river, he must have done so confident in his resources and with the determination to meet the enemy is a pitchel battle. The next reliable news from the seat of war will, therefore, be of intense interest.

The London Times labors to prove that the skirmish on the Danube, before referred to, was a mere act of Turk

the Danube, before referred to, was a mere act of Turk ah aggression, arising from accident; but would not pro-roke the Russians into retaliation. The Times goes so far s to assert that the Car does not consider himself as it was with Turkey. It this statement be authorized, it bettays the pretext on which Russia will atrive to throw the responsibility of hot lilities on the Turks. As nearly as we can gather from the opposite state-uents of those who assert, on the one hand, that the at-is of resulted in the destruction of the Turkish fortress of

And Inc. in the second second

Isaktchi, and those who, on the contrary, maintain that no battle whatever took place, the following is nearly the state of the facts:—Some time since Omer Pacha sent notice to the Russian commander that if armed Russian vessels approached too near the Turkish batteries they should be fired into. To this message Gortschakoff returned for answer, that if the Russian vessels were fired into they would return the fire. Accordingly, on the 25d ult., a Russian totills, consisting of two arm ed steamers towing eight gunboats, attempted to account the river, from the Sulina basin to a higher point of the river, the declaration of war by Turkey, and the avowed intention of Omer Pasha to cross the Danube, having rendered their presence necessary to support the main body of the Russians. On coming abreast of the Turkish battery, they were summoned to stop; but not heeding the summons, were promptly fired into, and as promptly returned the compliment. As before neutioned, some ten or fifteen of the Russians were killed, and fifty more put have du combat.

The Turkish loss is not stated, but was probably few or none, although a stray shell set fire to the fort. The steamers crowded on steam, and although badly damaged, managed to make their way up the river beyond the range of the Turkish missiles. Isaktchi is midway between the point of confluence of the Pruth and Danube, and at that point where the latter river divides it to the branches that enclose the neutral territory. An account says that the flotlial when fired into, was from ismael, and was attempting to place itself in communication with Ibraila, a port in Wallachia, situated on the left bank of the river.

The following are the terms in which the Minister of the Interior announced the article inserted in the Moniteur of the 27th inst. has no official column. It announces in the non official columns that the combined fiects of France and England have passed the Dardanelles. Although no positive news has arrived to confirm the report of a first engagement, hostil

THE LATEST DESPATCHES

THE LATEST DESPATCHES.

BRICKADE, Oct. 18, 1853.

Omer Pasha, being informed that the Russians had evacuated Kalefat, sent a patrol to that place, which encuntered a detachment of Don Cossacks. The two parties were equally seized with a panic, and each evacuated the place in great disorder. The furks, however, came back with fresh forces, and fortified an island in the vicinity of Widdin.

The Russians are still concentrating their troops at Bucharest.

Arother Constantinople correspondent, under date of he 17th instant says:—

The Turkish fleet is divided into three divisions. They are respectively stationed at Batoum, Sisopolis, and in the Bosphorus. The banker, M. Baldazzi, had given a brilliant feast in celevration of the appointment of Musse Safeti to the post of Minister of Finance. It is to be understood, however, that M. Baldazzi hopes to have a good deal to do with the negotiation of the new loan. This obviously leads to the conclusion that the Messrs. Dioux are out of favor.

Bucharest, October 18, 1832

leads to the conclusion that the Messrs. Dioux are out of favor.

BUCHARIST, October 18, 1853.

It is said that Omar Pacha had informed Prince Gortschakoff of his intention to occupy the Sultan's territories (the Principalities) at once. He has also, it is said, written to Stirbey, that he intents entering Bucharest on the 1st of November. On the 11th Prince Gortschakoff held a council of war. It was resolved to evacuate the southern part of Wallachia, evidently with a view to enticing the Turks away from their intrenchments.

It is thought that the Turks are waiting for the full moon to cross the Danube, and that they will cross in two columns, at Widin and Braila.

The Russian merchants are doing an excellent business in English cottons, of which large quantities are stored in the Principalities. They send them across the Pruth.

MUNICH, October 23, 1853.

in the Principalities. They send them across the Prath.

MUNICH, October 23, 1858.

The subjects of the Pacha of Egypt who study medicine, surgery, and the military sciences at Munich, have been recalled, by order of the Pacha.

VINNA. Oct. 27, 1853.

It is asserted that the note of the Vienna Conference has still a chance of being accepted, though, of course, it will, in such a case, be subjected to some modifications. There is a rumor of Baron Bruck being recalled from Constantinople, to take the management of the fina nocs. Baron Prokesch is mentioned as his successor.

Letters from Bucharest state that on the 18th inst. Prince Gortschakoff ordered Baron Osten Sacken to march at once into the principalities, and take the place of the corps of reserve in Moldavia.

Massar Pasha, the son of Redschid Pasha, has arrived at Beigrade.

Massar Pasha, the son of Redschid Pasha, has arrivel at Beigrade.
The contrigent of Servia is to be increased by a force of 5,000 men.
Up to the 22d inst. no change had taken place in the Russian and Turkish positions at Giurgevo and Braila.

MASSELLES, Oct. 29, 1853.
The Courrier de Marseille sannounces that the Caradoc, which had just arrived, had quitted Constantinople on the 22d. At the departure of the Caradoc, the combined equadrons, having only quitted Besias on the 22d, had not yet entered the Sea of Marmora, on account of the bad weather, which had dispersed the fleets. Rear Admiral & Tinan had arrived with only three ships at Gallipols, and Admiral Dundas at the first castle of the Dardanelles.

Paris, Tuesday Morning, Nov. 1—8 o'clock

nelles.

PARIS, Tuesday Moraing, Nov. 1—8 o'clock

General Baraguay d'Hilliers is, by a decree in this
day's Moniteur, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and
Minister Pleuspotentiary at the Sublime Porte, in the
seac of M. de la Cour, called to other duties.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANCISE BY THE TURES.

[From the Liverpool Times, Nov. 2.]

We announced in our impression of yesterday that part the Turkish army, numbering twenty-six thousand men, had crossed the Danube at Kalefat; and that, softar turn so armistice being likely to be concluded, positive switches were the most probable result. The intelligence received from Vienna since last we wrote, is entirely confirmatory of that which has already been laid before our reaces, and induces us to believe that by this time not only has the "toosin of war" been sounded, but that a bloody engagement has positively ensued.

Last Friday, it appears, the Ottoman army made the

not only has the "toesin of war" been sounded, but that a bloody engagement has positively ensued.

Last Friday, it appears, the Ottoman army made the passage of the Danube, and the engagement of the hostile forces was expected to take place on the following day. No resistance whatever was offered on the part of the Russian troops—which circumstance is accounted for owing to the confidence Prince Gortschafoff is said to possess in his superior military skill, as well as regards his anticipation of the upshot of this terrible struggle. There are rumors of a special ambassador being ordered to the Ports.

Considerable anxiety prevails in the metropolis in consequence of this fresh intelligence, for which the public mind had been sitogether unprepared, as an armistice was considered to have been concluded, in order to allow time for what was generally believed would have proved a successful negotiation.

TELEGRAPHIC FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON Nov. 2—A. M.
The London Times, states in a leading article, that there is no reason to doubt that on the 27th of October 3,000 Turkish infan'ry and 2,400 cavalry crossed the Danube and occupied Kale'at, and that a large number of troops were still passing over in barges when this news was despatched. The Russians were gathering on the point attacked and it was expected that a collision would take place on the 28th. For the moment, here is an end to otes and diplomatic conference. Omer Pasha's move ment appears the extremity of rashness; but he is probably forced to leave in order to preserve the semblance of command. After the ferocity of the hostile nations has been satisfied by the sanguinary offering of a useless and chiectless battle, it may perhaps be possible to reassert the claims of justice and humanity. Whatever may be the result of this contest it cannot alter the duty of the Western Powers in this emergency.

Whether Omar Pacha be successful, or whether he be

driven back, we are equally bound to maintain the rights of Turkey. Let the war go as it will, England and France can never permit Russia to reap the fruits of her dupli-city and violence. It will not discharge France and our selves from the duty of preventing these fine countries from falling under the heavy yoke and grasping ambition of the Csar. Victors or vanquished, the Turks have still the same right and claim on the Western Powers; and the Times does not doubt that the same language will be held by them whether the first operation of the war shall terminate in victory or defeat to our allies. The article concludes as follows:—"We sincerely trust that the efforts which will no doubt be employed to light from this conflagration the flame of civil discord throughout Europe may fail of success, and that diplo-macy may extinguish the fire before it be the means of setting the Continent in a blaze. At any rate, we shall have the satisfaction of thinking that no efforts on our part have been wanting to stem the tide of hostile pas-sions, and that if we are forced at last to enter the onflict ourselves, it will only be after having u-ed every

onceivable means to avert it."

The other morning papers contain a despatch from Shumla, received in Paris, stating that twenty thousand Turks crossed the Danube on the 28th of October, near Widden, and occupied Kalefat, which had been evacuated by the Russians No escounter took place.

COMPTANTINOPLE Ost. 22 The Austrian envoy has submitted to the Suitan draft of a note, with a cellective guarrantee of the four Powers. It is stated this note has been accepted by

Advices from Warsaw, of October 22, state that rein forcements had been sent off to the Crimes. The Cir cassians have lately manifested much activity, and have pressed down to the coast of the Black Sea. Forts Gorto-go jewsk and Tenginsk have been completely demolished

gojewsk and Tenginsk have been completely demolished by them, and the Russians on several occasions have been very hard pressed. The new alliance with the Sulian lends to the mountaineers new ardor.

The following is the supplementary account of the recent engagement between the Circussians and the Russians, which we have received via Constantinople.—
Shamyl Bey has approached Titlis to within a distance of nine miles. The Circussians had twents thousand man and sixty camoon in the field Prince Woromooff could oppose this force with only different thousand men, and after the first attack the Russians were beaten at all points. But reinforcements under Generals Nesterow and

Bajatinski, amounting to fiteen thousand men, arrived mest opportunely, though unexpectedly, upon which the battle began anew, and shamyl Bey was forced to retire to his mountains. The Oreassians are said to have lost two thousand men, and the Russians themselves admit that their loss amounts to five thousand men. Prince Weronzoff sent Count Nikolai from the field of battle to St. Petersburg, urgently to demand further reinforcements, as otherwise he would be obliged not only to evacuate Tiffis, but also Georgia.

Spain.

MR. SOULE'S PRESENTATION TO THE QUEEN OF SPAIN—HIS SPEECH AND HER REFLY—BOYAL DECREES—CUBA AND THE CAPTAIN GENERAL—MINISTERIA—CHANGES—SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

CHANGES—SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
On the evening of the 22d, Mr. Soulé, Minister & the

United States to Spain, was admitted to an audie-ce with the Queen. The Queen was attended by the Mulster of being ushered in with the usual ceremon. Mr. Soulé handed to the Queen the President's lette, accrediting him as Envoy to the Spanish Court, and then addressed her as follows, in the English language:—

her as follows, ie the English language:—

MR. SOURS'S SPECH.

Madam—In delivering the letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Ameria to the court of your Majesty, I cannot dispense with spressing the satisfaction I experience in having only o give the most friendly assurances to your royal person and to the people confided to your direction and solicitude. The respected chief who presides at this mogent over the destines of America anxiously desirs that the best understanding should characteise the relations of his government with the of your Majesty, and it would be to me a gratification, as it is a duty, to cultivate and develope every event calculated to render more intimate the ties of interest which exist between Spain and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds which unite the two py wers. I affer, macam, to gour Majesty my sincere wishes for the welfare of your royal person and august family. May the reign of your Majesty be fortunate and fruitful in events destined to render your people happy and prosperous.

To this address the Queen replied as follows:—

The European papers had received the statement that Yr. Soule's first act would be to offer to purchase Cuba. General Pezuela was preparing to leave for the Captainoy. Jeneral of Cuba. and is invested with the powers formerly encyed by the Viceroy.

Several royal decrees are published for Cuba. By one the Audiencia Court of Puerto Principe is suppressed and merged in that of Havana. By another, the third, or central military commandancy of Cuba is subpressed, as well as the intendency of Puerto Principe, and the island is to be divided into two departments, to be called Eastern and Western Cuba, the capitals of which are Havana and Santiago de Cuba respectively, and the dividing line, the eastern limits of the Lieutenant-Governovahip of Santa Espiritus; each to be governed, as respects mittary and political affairs, by a commander-in-chief, dependant on the Captain General; and as regards economic matters, by an intendent of finance, and the directice of the superretendent general of the island. By a third decree octain local courts are suppressed and merged in the ordinary courts. A royal order further enacts that Generals Fezuels. Norzagary, and Pavia, Capitains General of Cuba. Porto Rico, and the Philippine I hands, shall fulfil in commission the citics of superintendent delegates of the royal finance in their districts. Don Francisco Cardenas is appointed Director General of the colonies, Senors Meza and Sandino y Miranda, late Superintendent General of Cuba and the Philippine, are put on half pay. There are other changes of less importance.

We men ion, more for the purpose of keeping currency of the news than for any credit to be attached to it, that a rumor prevails in the French capital that influential men of Spain and Portugal are plotting the union or the two crowns, the Duke of Braganza, a lad of sevenieen years, and son of Queen Donna Maria da Gloria to be king. The name of Narvaez is used in connection with this report.

England.

FEARFUL RIOTS AT WIGAN—THE STRIKERS AND THE MILITARY—NO POLITICAL NEWS—CLIPPER RACE—QUICK PASSAGES—CHOLERA SUBSIDING.

We have nothing by this arrival of the slightest political importance. From the omission of the words, "to meet for despatch of business," in proroguing Parliament, it is supposed a further prorogation will take place, providing the Turkish affar does not become too serious in the interim.

The discontent prevailing among the colliers and operatives at present on the strike in Laucashire had broken out in desperate riots at Wigan. On the evening of Friday, 28th, a meeting of the representatives of the employers was held at the Royal Hotel, Wigan, when it was resolved that the operatives should have the offer to return to their work, within a fortnight, at their former scale of wages, and if this were not acceded to, the mines would be closed permanently, until the men were starved into submission. On this becoming hown to the miners, they proceeded to samash the windows of the hotel and to "mob" the employers, and at leagth proceeded to accede the coming hown to the miners, they proceeded to samash the windows of the hotel and to "mob" the employers, and at leagth proceeded to accede greater violence. The police, about a dozen in number, were totally inefficient against the crewd a thousand strong. There was an extra pelice force in the shape of dity c matable Specially enrolled, but on the first appearance of danger these worthies turned and fielt. This encouraged the rioters to act pretty much as they pleased, and their pleasure was to pillage the stores and to set fire to the dwellings of their employers. The Royal Hotel was first sacked and set on fire, and the drints found at the bar and in the cellars were distributed among the crowd. Next the mob rushed along the various streets, extinguishing the lamps and smashing the sindows in which were lights. The police station, the Victoris flotel, and the Clarence Hotel, were then attacked, and more or less damaged. Mr. Taylor's mansio Brothers, cotton spinners, was besieged front and rear and left such a wreck that next day the doors and windows had to be boarded up. At this juncture a cry of "the so diers are coming," had the effect of causing the rioters to run, but finding it a false aliam they proceeded to the house and factory of Mr. Johnson, cotton spinner, which they speedily guited. Mr. Johnson and his family fortunately escaped by the rear while the ruffians were entering the house from the street. Furniture to the value of £500 was torn to pieces in his house in a few minutes. The rioters having taken the fire from the grates, built it on the drawing room floor, and piled on it pictures, curtains, books, and the remains of pianos and of an organ they had smashed. The mirrors they threw out of windows; cut up all the chairs and sofas, and beat the heavier furniture to pieces. Having thus alaked their ferocity, they proceeded to satisfy heir hunger by plunchering the provision stores, and were laboring heartily in this vocation, when one hundred and fifty soldiers marched into the place, and the valiant rioters dispersed like mist. On Saturday all was quiet, and five arrests (boys) were made by the vigilant constables. Sanday also passed without disturbance. On Monday zight an attack was made on the saw mills attached to the colliery of the Earl of Balcarras. One hundred and fifty colliers, who had been brought from Walss to suply the place of the turnouts, were ledged within, and the attack was to take vengeance on them as interlopers. These men fired upon the attacking crewd, and killed one, who was carried off by his comrades. A message was despatched to Wigan for the soldiers, but ere they arrived the mob had dispersed. Further difficulties were apprehenced, and dragoons had been sent for from Manchester. A screw clipper called the Vactoria, had made the run from Graveend, England, to Adelaide, South Australia, in 59 days and 22½ hours, and the Argo, propeller, in 64 days

days
The Stornoway, Aberdeen clipper, arrived at Liverpool
on Monday, October 31, having sailed from Canton July
15, and made the trip in 107 days.
The cholera was subsiding.

Ireland.

THE EXHIBITION IN DUBLIN-DEATHS OF EMINENT

France.
THE NEW MINISTER TO CONSTANTINOPLE—INTERESTING ANECDOTE—THE EMPEROR REVISITS HIS PRISON CELL AT HAM—THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN

ING ANCEDOTE—THE EMPEROR REVISITS HIS PRISON CELL AT HAM—THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN ALGERIA.

There is no home political news of interest. The report that the coronati n is at hand is again revived.

Gen Barguay d'Hilliers is officially announced as ambassador to Constantinople, and will set out forthwith. He takes with him a numerous staff, all minitary men of various arms. He kimself is more a soldier than a diplo matist.

The following is interesting. It is from the Journal de St. Quentira, giving details of a visit which the Emperor and Empress recently paid to the prison fortress of Ham —

On Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o sloca, the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, the Princess Mathids, and some persons of the coort, arrived here incognito. Without having given any intimation of his intention, he proceeded at once to the fortress, his former prison during a period of six years, and when he crossed the drawbridge his features appeared much changed—his emotion was great. His Majesty then went to the gate through which he had effected his escape, and the porter having opened it, the Emperor is mediately related to the Empress with the greatest detau, all the circumstances or his flight. He afterwards ascended to his old apartment, and when they arrived there the Empress threw herself into his arms and he embraced her with a tender emotion. After this scene the Empreor went out on the tarrace, and examined the remaining flowers of those which he had formerly cultivated. The Empress pucked some branckes and distributed them around with a mournful smille. A simple and frugat rep as was then served to their Majes les uner the trees in the count of the fort, and their Majesties were till occupied, accompanied by the civil and ecolesiastical authorities and by the Bishop of Adras formerly curre in the village when the Emperor was confined in the fortees. The romor being spread about that his dejecty—as amenging, a crowr soon assemble I and an autout duris Majesties with loud cries of "Tive Timperative". Vive

port of the guister of War, on the subject of encouraging the growth e cotton in Algeria. By the first of these decrees it is covided—I. That the cotton seed shall con inue to oe furnished by the government to the colonists. 2. That for three years from 1864 the government shall purchase the produce at a price to be need each year according to quality. 3. That s' the expiration of those three years, premiums shall be given for two years for the exportation o' the cotton of Algeria. 4. That for five years from 1864 premiums shall be given for the introduction of machines or the use of planters, and—5. That there shall be provincial premiums, three for each province of Algeria, of 3,000 fr., 3,000 fr. and 5 000 fr., to the planters who produce the best specin ena and the largest quantities. By the second decree a sum of 100,000 france is appropriated from the civil list, to form an annual premium of 20,000 france, to be called the Emperor's purse, for the encouragement of Algerian cotton growing.

Several Polish refugees having applied for passports to Turkey, they have been promptly granted on condition that the bearers do not return to France.

A rumor gains m-gritude that the Municipal Council of Paris, becuming uneasy at the heavy expense entailed upon it by the undemnity to the bakers, is about to submit to the Emperor a plan to diminish the cost of the public works, also to solicit permission to contract a new loan.

Activity was still neticeable in the navy yards.

mit to the Emperor a plas to diminish the cost of the public works; also to solicit permission to contract a new loam.

Activity was still ncticeable in the navy yards.

THE SHOOTING OF GEN. NEUILLY—PARTICULARS OF THE AFFRAY WITH M. DE LAPORTE—EXTRAORDINARY SCHNE.

The Gazete des Tribunaux publishes the following details of the melancholy affair at Chalons a notice of which was received by telegraph from Halifax:

It appears that General Count de Neuilly, in consequence of anony mous communications made to him, conceived grave suspicions respecting the conduct of his wife, but the communications did not designate any person; they merely spoke of an officer of the garrison who often vasited at his his house. The General made observations, and he soon perceived that M. de Laporte, captain of the staff of the third division, commanded by General Perrot, was the person referred to. But still he was not absolutely certain and before making an exposure he wished to obtain positive proof. Captain de Laporte, who har obtained leare of absence, was to quit Chalons on Saturday evening. The General had a numerous party that evening, and M. de La orte was present at it. The General care uily observed the conduct of his wife and that of the captain, and he saw signs of intelligence between them which left him no doubt. At eleven o'clock the company retired. Captain de Laporte tool leave of the General, and announced that he meant immediately to leave Chalons for Vitry, where his servant had already gone. The General afterwards withdrew to his chamber and the latter's bed room opens on a garden. The General went into the garden armed with a musket; and after waiting a short time, the door was opened, and the noise of footsteps was heard proceeding to the chamber of the countess. He secreted himself behin i some trees, but his movement was perceived by the person who had entered as he stopped and retrace his steps. At that moment the General dred his gun, but the darkness prevented him from taking a correct aim, and he missed

The King of Sardinia has just taken a step which is already exciting attention throughout Italy. A royal decree nominating ten new Senators contains the names of Count Casati, Podesta of Milan, in the memorable of Count Casati, Podesta of Milan, in the memorable Marsh. 1848, and of Count Torremeo, an eminent Lombard exile, whose rightful revenues are now confiscated by Austria. The other Senators are the Marquis d'Azeglio, ex Minister; G. Audiffredl, Commandient Gauter's Chevaller Counet V. Roncali, Advocate Rossi, Marquis Sauli, and G. B. Sella.

Austria.

From Vienna we have rumors of contemplated risings at Milan and elesewhere in misgoverned Italy. As these reports are Austrian in their origin, and are evidently intended to do mischief, we refrais from transcribing the vague statements that are made in the Austrian papers. B. Szemere, a Hungarian, who appears to be conversant with the facts, writes a letter to the London papers, in which he states, incidentally, that the relies recently found are the genuine regalia of Hungary, and not, as was suspected, spurious imitations to make a show at the emperor's coronation.

Greece.

The official journal of Athens, October 17th, contains an article contending for the striot neutrality of Greece, and reprehending those who attempt to excite a fanatical hatred to Turkey.

Egypt.

UNUSUAL OVERFAOW OF THE NILE.

The steamer brings the Egyptian mail from Alexandria. October 19th. Abbas Facha had forbidden the exportation of breadstuffs, but would all we ships loading to complete their cargoes to the extent of 250,000 quarters. Trade was in an unsettled state.

The Nile has this year risen higher than it has during the last twenty years. Almost the entire valley of Egypt is eneshest of water, and travellers proceed to the pyramids in beats, an excursion which in ordinary times occupies a three hours ride from Ghizeh, the nearest point on the river. The damage done to the crops by this excess of water is very great, and very extensive tracts of land on the river. The damage done to the crops by this excess of water is very great, and very extensive tracts of land sown with Indian corn are covered with from three to five feet of water, and the plants are consequently destroyed. The villages and towns are reduced to islands, and are only saved by the inhabitants raising embankments all round, which they watch day and night with the greatest anx iety. The Fellahs will severely seel the loss of their crops of Indian corn, as it forms their principal article of food during the winter; so that, owing to this decicecy and the demands for grain from Turkey, the Viceroy is not acting unwisely in limiting the exportation of corn.

Australia.

Australia.

The following details of the news from Port Philip, noticed in our telegraphic advices from Halifax, after the arrival of the America, are extracted from the London Fimes of the 28th ultimo.

The General Screw Shipping Company's steam-hip Argo arrived at Southampton Oct. 28th, after a run of sixty-four days from Australia. She left Sydney on the 11th, and Port Philip on the 24th of August With respect to the yield of gold, the Melbourne Argus of the 18th of August contains the following:

Symptoms of a marked improvement in the yield of our gold fields have again begun to make their appearance. Fresh spots have been discovered which give in hications of extraordinary productiveness and even the old ground has been so much more prolific as to yield for the last week, as well as the one preceding, more than hitherto made its appearance for any one week of the last six months.

Since the close of the month of July the remittaness per escort have been very great. The first week of the month of August showed an amount superior to any this year, and though the following or second week of this month is not so productive, it alse presents a satisfact regressit. The amount received from the different mines for the portion of the month of a expired is as follows:—

GOID RECEAUSE DER ESCORT SIXCE JULY 30, 1863.

Bendigo and

Week Mount ending. Alexander. Ballarat. Ovens. M'Ivor. Total.

Aug. 6. . 55,617 4,749 5,265 5,137 70,700 Aug. 18. . 33,506 5,302 — 5,687 44,495

Should the next two weeks average as much as the last two, the month of August will then show a result superior to any ment of this year, and so afford condrimation to the belief that the mines are giving promise of again becoming very rich and productive.

The only diggings in operation at this time last year were those of Mount Alexander and Ballarat, the Ovens and M'Ivor having been since discovered. We therefore compare the yield of those two fields last winter with that of this year.—

Yield of Mount Alexander and Ballarat, the Ovens and M'Iv

Yield of Mount Alexander and Ballarat.

For 1852. For 1853.

January. 63.698 166,856

Pebruary. 55.882 142,044

Moreh. 61,389 133.655

April. 67,555 138 277

May. 69.453 124,302

June. 108.650 106,148

June. 108.650 106,148

June 282,646 165,779

From these statement it will be observed that the amount for Jol seceeived per essort, exceeds any other month this year and that the amount shipped for that most halso bears a favorable average as compared with any of the others.

The social condition of Victoria was improving, though occasional outbreaks of crime occurred, which were attributed by the Melbourne papers to the leaven of transportation still existing in the colony.

India and China.

THE CHINESE REBELLION—HAPERIAL ATTACE ON AMOY—BURMAH APPAIRS.

Details of the Indian mail had been received in England. The heads of the news and been already telegraphed, and the gapers to band contain little additional. Commercial accounts from India and China show little alteration from previous advices except that the activity which prevailed at Bombay and Calcutta had in so ne degree diministed. At the Chinase ports generally business seems to have been reary suspenced, while at Shanghae in particular, transactions to produce were scarcely practicable, except in exchange for pium or billion.

The Chinese robellion was ap cading.

The state of affairs in Burmah was very unantial actory to the Eriticab.

the British
The Horg Korg correspondent of the London News,

The Horg Korg correspondent of the London News, writing upon Sept-mber the 9th says —From a letter date Stanging the 27th sits, we learn that "Shangine and the country around are new in a state of partial resellion; when it will become open and general we know at." Since the arrival at Peking of Taiping Wong's cope, news has not reached us but we expect to hear in very soon that the rapital has fallen.

The news from Amoy is brought up to the 1st instant, the long threatened at ack by the imperialists compared in the 25th chimse; but the patriots were still in ascession of the news when the dispersachooner Marcopa left, on the 2d. The following is a report of the consequence of the country of the strength of the strength of the strength of the country of the strength of the strength of the country of the strength of the st

At daylight of the 25th of August, a fleet, consisting of wenly aims Conton and fourteen Amoy junks, was seen

entering the harbor, and about noon ranged in battle array before the long battery, a brisk canonading content out. The present reach, and anchored for the sight. Whilst the firing was going on, an other fleet of some fifty junks came round the west side of the island, landing their crews, and destroying seven villages said to have been occupied principally by insurgent families. On the 26th but very title was done on either side until about a? M. when the imperimental the sight, weighed and so as any smalled in number during the sight, weighed and so as any smalled in sumber during the sight, weighed and so as any smalled in sumber during the sight, weighed and so as any smalled in sumber during the sight, weighed and the said on the way with the batteries, both the island and the main. The patriot deet, and interchange of shots. About sandown the imperialists fleets having formed a junction, anothorsed within a mile of the standard of the sta

were expected shortly to arrive, when a little life would be instilled into the trade of the port.

Markets.

ANTHONY, DORR & CO.'S CIRCULAR.
LONDON, N.v. 1, 1858.

The Bank of England returns for the week show a further diminution of specie of 2311 268, and, so compared with the same time last year, the decrease is £3,942,268; and the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom shows an increase of £1,811,247 within the same period. Owing to renewed confidence in peace, and the contraction that has been going on for the last four months, the supply of cash has increased, and the rate of money has diminished. Short dated bills of first class are now more readily discounted at 4½ to 5 per cent, and I.ing dated paper, athough still difficult of negotiation, is more frequently taken. Money has began to accumulate in the joint stock banks. The arrivals of gold from abroad, for the week, have been upwards of one and a quarter million sterling. These unusually large arrivals, and the news of fresh discoveries in Australia, have given many parties more considence; and although the continental exchanges are not firm there is less demand for gold and silver for ship ment. The money partet for some months to come will much depend upon the proce of silver on the continent and in the Fast which, in a measure, regulates the exchanges. At Hamburg the rate of discount has again advanced to 6 per cent; in Amsterdam from 2 to 2½; whilst in France money centimes at the same rate, the credit banks in France tending to assist that market by the losns made on securities. A reaction in France would be prejudicial to their position.

The weather for the past few days has been more favorable for housing the backward crops, and also for planting, which has checked the advance in wheat.

The cotton market is less downed to 75s. at which there has been a large business done. This dull of sale at the reduced price. Spelts is less enquired for; the nowinal price is £21 10s. Copper and lead are both higher.

Quotations.

United States 6 per cent stock, 1897-68. 110

New York 5 per cents, 1855-60. 92

Pennsylvania 5 per cents. 85

Pennsylvania 5 per cent stock, 1882. 90

Massachusetts 5 per cent dollar bonda, 1872. 97

Indiana 5 per cent stock, 85

Maryland 5 per cent sterling bonds, 96

Alabama 5 per cent sterling bonds, 1893. 98

Canada 6 per cent sterling bonds, 1874. 112½

City Saewrities. 96% Boston 5 per cent bonds, 1854.

City Securities.

Boston 4½ per cent sterling bonds, 1872.

New Orleans 6 per cent bonds, 1892.

Pittaburg 6 per cent bonds, 1893.

Louisville 6 per cent bonds, 1883. Louisville 6 per cene soul Railroad Bonds.

Phila and Read, RR. 6 per ct. mort. bonds, 1870. 86 Penn. Central R.R. 6 per cent bonds, 1830. 96 a No. 1862. 96 a No. 

Rank of England Shares. 2895 a 212
Exchequer bills. 1s.pm. a 3s.pm.

Metals. 1s.pm. a 3s.pm.

Metals. 1s.pm. a 3s.pm.

Iron—Bar, per ton. 29 a 285 s.—
Railroad, per ton. 75s. a 285 s.—
Copper—Tile, per ton. 75s. a 2167 10s.—
Teaks, per ton. 75s. a 2167 10s.—
Teaks, per ton. 21 a 2107 10s.—
Sheathing, per lb. 21 a 1054
Lead—Spanish, per ton. 221 a 1054
Lead—Spanish, per ton. 221 a 213 —
Th—Block, per ton. 221 a 213 —
Banca, per ton. 221 a 213 —
Spelter, per ton. 221 a 221 5s.

JAMES M'HENRT'SCREULAR.

LYERFOOL, Nov. 1, 1853.

PROVISIONS.—All articles keep dull, and sales can only be niede at a decline. Lard and tallow quiet and lower. Rice has brought extreme quotations; so has linseed cake. Cloverseed, less demand; quercitron bark neglected.

BEKARETTEFA.—Flour and wheat do net maintain the prices notised last mail. The markets are at a pause; huyers look for a reduction, which, with our moderate stocks and prospective wants, ellers resist. Indian corn is unsiltered in value or demand.

COTON —The closing of so many mills is becoming very perceptible in a cimmahed demand, and the more favorabe excounts of the weather in the States, acvised by the last two stramers, have contributed to make the market flat this week; and as the future does not seem very encouraging, helders have contributed to make the market flat this week is and as the future does not seem very encouraging, helders have contributed to make the market flat this week; and as the future does not seem very encouraging, helders have contributed to make the market flat this week; and as the future does not seem very encouraging, helders have contributed to make the market flat this week; and as the future does not seem very encouraging, helders have contributed to make the market flat this week; and has the future does not seem very encouraging, helders have contributed to make the market flat this week; and he have the market dull.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Lyercock, Nov. 1, 1853.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

We have to report a dull and dragging demand for cot ton since the cate of our last circular, the sales being 13 000 bales, with 2 000 to speculators and 1,500 for export, at prices slightly in favor of buyers.

The corn market is quiet to day at the above quotations.

Caston, Sept. 5 -But little business doing either in CASION. Sept. 5 —But fittle business Coing either in importer exports.

Exchanges and Bullion—On London, 7s. 9d. Paydent for produce has been made to the native coalers to very large amounts, in trisional Bank is like on London, which are resuld by the Chinese to the importers of drugs and bollion at a samifice of about superce the dollar, the bonk is inferred to being exchanged to shopper of proper, the wine no their awe, it is with collateral security, and a profit of twoppers in the demarks of such.

Freights.—To England, 22 to 22 10, for tex, and 10s.

more for silk. Tourage very abundant. To America, \$9 in clippers, but no freight offering.

Branchal Any 26—Busines in imports is nearly suspended. The deliveries of gray shirtings have lately been rather large, an outlet having been found at Ching kong, previously thought to be impracticable; however, the highest quotations for \$3\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$3\frac{1}{2}\$ hes goods, the only description at all wanted, is \$1.20 to \$1.25 per piece.

Tea.—The extreme rate of exchange, and the impossibility of selling goods against produce except at ruisons rates, kept our tea market quiet after the departure of the last mail, until the last few'days, when the arrival of some chartered vessels with a short number of lay days, obliged the charterers to make some arrangements for loading them, and the Chinese were induced to accept English bills at 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d., in payment for their teas, in which way a good many purchases have been made.

Silk.—Since our last advices large quantities of silk have been brought down, and the silkmen have been anxious sellers at reduced rates; operations have been very extensive, say fully 5.000 bales.

Exchange.—Credit bills on England, six months' sight, 7s. 9d. East India Company's bills on Bengal, accepted 360rs, per \$100. Malwa, \$340, stock 2,400 lbs.; Patna, \$228 to \$330, stock 600 lbs.

Sincarore, Sept. 15.—The import market has been exceedingly dull during the last fortnight, since the departure of the Slamese traders and, local wants being on a very limited scale, there is no immediate prospect of improvement. From the causes noticed in our last holders of cotten manufactures are offering to sell at a further very shy in adding to their stocks.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowner Theatrical and Musical.

Bowner Theatrical Armblin, who made her first appearance in several years at this theatre, last evening, is to play "lon" in Thomas Noon Talfourd's tragedy of that name, this evening. Mr. John R. Soott will play

that name, this evening. Mr. John R. Scott will play Adrastus.

Broadway Theatrs.—Mr. James Anderson is to play Charles, in the "Elder Brother" this evening, and he will also play Petruchio in the adaptation to Snakepser's "Taming of the Shrew." Miss Fanny Morant plays Angelina and Katherine, making up a full and pepular bill.

NIRIO'S THEATRE.—Mine. Anna Thillon appears this evening as Marie in "The Daughter of the Regiment." Mr. Hudson plays Tonio, and Mr. Leach, the Sergeant. Mine. Thillon's engagement will continue but two nights more, as she will sail for San Francisco on the 6th of December.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The clever comedy, "The Lawyers," this evening. Also "To Parents and Guardians," and "Shylock." Miss Robertson, Miss Raymond, Mr. Burton, Placide. Johnston, Jordan, and other favorites, have characters in this agreeable entertainment.

NATOMAL THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the at-

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the attraction for this evening. No person interested in dramatic matters should fail to see Cordelia Howard as "Little

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The successful comedy by Mr. Pourcicault, "Time and Money," is to be played this sevening for the eighth time. The drama founded upon Mr. Dickens' novel, "Bleak House," is to be added.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Mr. Conway's drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is announced for this evening. The piece is well got up at the Museum, and an attractive feature is a panaramo of the Mississippi.

THE HIPPOROME, Madison square, seems to be doing as well as ever. A performance is to be given this evening. This is the second day of the match between amateurs and professional riders.

CHRISTY'S MINSTREES give a concert and entertainment at 473 Broadway, this evening. Their house is full every night.

wood's Minstran. Hall, No. 444 Broadway, is nightly the resort of lovers of tun. mirth, music, and novelty. The members of the company cannot be surpassed in their line.

BUCKLEY'S MINTERIS, 639 Broadway, have made a great hit with their new hurberous of "Norms." It is to be re-

hit with their new burlesque of "Norma." It is to be re peated, with other popular features, this evening. Birrz will amuse you at Stuyweant Institute this even ing, with his Canary birds and magical experiments.

ing, with his Canary birds and magical experiments.

M'ILE GABRIELLE DE LA MOTTE, at her concert at Niblo's on Thursday evening, will be assisted by Joseph Burke, violinist; Mr. A. Boucher, violoncellut; and Miss Emma Esmonde, soprano vocalist. M'lle de la Motte will play Prudent's grand fantasis from "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the grand fantasis de concert, "Les Patineurs—Illustration du Prophète," by Liszt. She also plays in two trios, one by Mendelssohn and one by Beethoven.

MR. DANISTER, the Charming Section 1.

and the grand fanusia de concert, "Les Patineurs—Illustration du Propète." by Liszt. She also plays in two trios, one by Mendelssohn and one by Beethoven.

MR. Draffstra, the charming Scotch ballad vocalist, gives one of his even ngs at Library Hall Newark, N. J., tendent The Canada. The May Queen," and other popular features, appear on the programme.

Bowery Crecus—A capital bill for to night. M'me Fancosi, Chiarini, J. J. Mathews, and all the other native and foreign artists, appear.

Signor Bottesini, a member of Jullien's company, took a benefit at Philadelphis last night The house was crowded to sufforation, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Charles Howard plays the week at the Olympic theatre, Baltimore. This establishment has changed management, Mr. J. M. Dawson (late of the Broadway, Niblo's, &c. &c. ) having been appointed by the stockholders, in the place of Mr. Arnold, the late manager, whose connection with this establishment has totally ceased.

The company for the French theatre in New Orleans, and the theatre was to open on M. Inday, 14th. The theatre has passed from the hands of Davis, into those of C. Boudousquie, and it has been enlarged and improved. Of the company, Mme. Anne Bertini is primo soprano. M'lle Julietta Borghese, contralto; Nime. Berton, se sond seprano; M'lle Martial, Mme Gage, tenors. MM. Bordas, Inpierre Ozeune; bass buffo, M. Beleco; basso profoundo, M. Geolbrel. Mr. Colin for treasurer, Mr. Prevost as orchestra leader; Mr. Flot as stage manager; Mr. Pevelle as cenio artist, and Mr. Lamothe as city agent for the theatre.

Dan Rice has a museum open in New Orleans. Mrs. Warwick was playing a star engagement.
Mrs. An et le loce played "Evadae," at Richmend, Va., on the 12th.

Mr. Coulieck and Mr. McVieler are p'aying at Chicago. The "Original" Campbell's Ministrels (Murphy, West and Peel's) are singing it New Orleans.

The Madras (East India) Evanuiner, Sept. 16, announces that a dramatic entertainment was to be given at that place, and that Miss Clars Ellis, who had just arr

equestrian company at Drury lane, London Mr. E. L. Davenport and Miss Fanny Vinsing made a hit at the City of London theatre. Mr. McKean Buchanan was playing in the small pro-

at the City of London theatre.

Mr. Mcikean Buchanan was playing in the small provincial towns.

The departure of Madlle. Rachel for Russia will leave in repose for some time the tragic reperioire of the Theatre F. ancaise.

A comedy, in prose, from the pen of Madame Emile de Girardin, and "Agrippa d'Aubigne," by M. Fouissier, in addition to the new pieces. "La Corde de Pendu" and "La Jenuesse de Louis," are announced; also Messrs. Augier and Jules Sandean have each a new comedyread. M. Langles' "La Corde du Pendu," which was to have been brought out on Saturday, is postponed for a week. Then will fellow "La Fille de l'Armourier," restored to its former title, "La Maitre Chantier," and, subsequently, "Une Priere," with its impressive diorama of the Arotic Oesan.

Alexandre Dumas has read, before the committee of the Theatre Francise, an entirely new comedy, to replace that of "La Jenuesse de Louis XIV.

At the Royal Grecian theatre there has been produced with great success a translation of one of Alexander Dumas' pieces, entitled "Woman's Secret; or Richel eu's Wager," from the pen of Master George Conquest, a son of the manager, not seventeen years of age.

Court of General Sessions.

Court of General Sessions.

Hefore Judge Beabe.

THE ELEVENPH WARD RIOTERS.

Nov. 14.—This being the day set down for the trial of the Eleventh ward rioters, who were indicted by the Grand Jury in July last, for riot and assault and battery in the Eleventh ward, the Clerk called their names, but none of them answered. Therefore, the Court, in absence of both defendants and recognizances, ordered a forfeiture of their several bails; and bench warrants were immediately issued for the arrest of the following persons—Henry Henry, Francis Kane. Andrew Hughes, Mathew Doherty, John McGuigan, Daniel Henry, Parick Hughes, John Hughes, James Hugher, William Lowry, Patrick Mulholland, Mathew Henry, James Campbell and Henry Hughes; but, by request of their counsel and also that of the Assistant District Attorney, the Court, in the sfternoon, granted a withdrawal of the forfeitures, and the case was set down for Monday aext.

Passing a Broken Bank Bill.—A dejected looking man named Terrence Grogan, was conviced of passing a five dollar bill on the Hamilton Bank, now broke. The prisoner said that he was intoricated at the time, and further, that he got the pockatbook containing the worth-less money from a woman. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the court; and, accordicity, the Judge sentenced him to three months imprisonment in the nesitentiary.

to the mercy of the court; and, accordingly, the Judge sentenced him to three months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Petil Larceny — William Thompson was then placed at the bar, charged with stealing over \$25 worth of coppar cents from his employer, Jacob Hyler, proprietor of the lice depot in West street; he was convicted of potit larceny only, as there was no evidence to show that he took the whole of the money at one time. The Coart sentenced him to six months confinement in the penitentiary.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGRES.

Robert Simpsen was then placed at the bar, charged with breaking into the store of Alfred Starr, No. 215 Bowery, and stealing therefrom a quantity of costs, vests and pantalocos. It appeared from the evidence adduced on the part of the presecution that a cost and vest were found in possession of the prisoner which were identified as property belonging to the complainant, Mr. Starr. The prisoner states that he bought the goods of a man who was going off in one of the North river steamboats at the time. The jory found the prisoner guilty, without leaving their reats, and he was sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment in the State prison at Sing Sing.

Ning.

FORGERY.

Michael Clancy was then pixed at the bar, charged with feigling a promissory note, purporting to be issued by Francis McDonnell. The jury in this case retired, and up to a late hour last night had not agreed upon a verdict.

Grand Largety —Two rough looking customers, named Samuel McLoraid and Thomas Donnelly, pie-ded guilty to an indictment charging them with stealing three overcoats, valued at \$45, and after receiving some wholesome advice from the Court were sentenced, McDonall to two years and six months, and Donnelly to two years in prisonment in the State prison.

prisonment in the State prison.

ACQUITTED.

Allemping to State Hore—Peter A. Witt, a nice young man, was placed at the bar, charged with breaking into the stable of Comeins F. Salter, and attempting to deal a horse valued at \$2500. From the evidence it appeared that he was caught on the premises, when the stable door was found to have been forced off its hinges. The prisoner said that he was returning hom on the night of the consurrence and, hearing a noise in the stable as if there's ever on the premises, he entered with a view of frustrating them in their calgas, when he was met by Salter's clerk Mr. Hyat. The jury in this case, after haven a time, reputered a vertical of out.

To this address the Queen replied as follows:—
QUEEN BARELLA'S REPLY.

MONEUR HE MINISTER:—I have heard with satisfaction the assurances you have given te me relative to the friendly sentiments of the President of the United States, and I feel pleasure in assuring you that they are not surpassed by those which animate me for his person and for your country. Those new assurances, always grateful to me, convince me more and more of the interest which Spatia as well as the United States, have to preserve and draw closer their former relations. In me your Excellent will find the best dispositions, and in my government the sincerest co operation, for the accomplishment of so important and so desirable an object.

The European papers had received the statement that Mr. Soule's first act would be to ofer to purchase Cuba. General Perusals was preparing to leave for the Captaincy-

THE EXHIBITION IN DUBLIN—DEATHS OF EMINENT MEN.

Right Rev. Dr. Ponsonby, Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, died on the 28th ult., at his palace in Derry, in his eighty third year. His successor is not known.

Lord Cloncurry is dead, aged eighty one. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son. Hon. Edward Lawless.

On the 27th ult., 18,563 persons visited the Dublin Exhibition, and on the 29th, 28,000 being the largest at tendance of any days since the opening. On Monday evening, 31st, the exhibition was closed with due solemnitities by the Lord Lieutenant and in a few days the public will be enlightened as to the success of the enterprise in a financial point of view. It seems barely possible that Mr. Dargan has escaped without loss. The exhibitors proposed giving him a grand bacquet, on Wednesday, November 2.